Uses and Abuses of Fertilizers By Prof R. J. H. De Loach, Director of Georgia Experiment Station.

3. ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENT STATION AND FERTILIZERS. The Third of a Series of Six Articles

The Rothamsted Experiment Station is in England, and is noted for the great work it has done along all lines of agricultural work. It has gone into the laws of soil fertility, has been the first to discover many of these laws, and has in all its history been especially interested in working out a plan of farm management by which soil fertility could be maintained minimum cost to the farmers.

The Rothamsted experiments began in the year 1837, when Sir John Bennett Lawes began experiments on his private estate. He was a man who loved the soil and to experiment with it. Strange to say, he was a fertilizer manufacturer in a certain sense, as he early discovered a process for transforming bone into superphosphate by the use of sulphuric acid, took out a patent for this in 1842, and built an extensive business which he managed for about thirty years. In 1843 he associated with him J. H. Gilbert, and these two men for more than fifty years conducted extensive agricultural investigations in regard to soils and fertilizers, and feeds and feeding of domestic animals. In 1889 Sir John turned over his large estate, which had now grown so important, and had become so well known in all parts of the civilized world, to a board of directors, and endowed it with half a million dollars

Twenty Years Experiments on Same Plots.

Among many other things that were done, experiments were conducted with fertilizers, mineral salts, and many forms of ammoniates, also with animal manures, to determine just what soils needed to grow the most crops. For this work plots of ground were set aside, marked off and carefully measured, and then planted to the crop with which the investigator wished to work, Small plots would be used for the different kinds of mineral and animal manures, and in each series one plot would be left unfertilized throughout the entire experiments, while the others would have applied the different combinations of fertilizers, etc. Careful reports were taken from each end of these plots, and with interesting results. The same experiments were continued for twenty years and more.

Many experiments were conducted with hay, and some of these with the following results. The plots that had no manure of any kind averaged in twenty years, 2,383 pounds of hay, the plots which had mineral manure alone, 3,598 pounds; the plots with mineral manure and 400 pounds of ammonia salts, 5,711 pounds of hay; those with mineral manure and 800 pounds of ammonia saits, 6.726 pounds of have the plots which received the mineral manure and nitrate of soda 6.467 pounds of hav. Considering the very low cost of the fertilizers in comparison to the increased yields brought about by their use, one could not fail to see the value of the manure saits. Larger Yields Were Always Obtained.

The Rothamsted station was interested in the permanent improvement of land and the part played in this by the use of fertilizing materials. From the many experiments carried out, there was never a doubt of the wisdom of applying plant food to the soil. Larger yields were always obtained, other things being equal, and the fertilization of the soils throughout England and her possessions recommended. It was decided to ascertain the effects of fertilizers on corn. Seven plats were treated as follows: fertilizers on corn. Seven plots were treated as follows:
Plot 1. Unmanured.

Piot 2. Mixed mineral manure, 300 pounds sulphate of potash, 200 pounds sulphate soda, 100 pounds sulphate magnesia, 350 pounds superphosphate

Plot 3. Ammonia salts, comprising 200 pounds sulphate ammonia and pounds muriate of ammonia.

Ammonia salts and mixed mineral manures, as Plot 2. Five hundred and forty pounds Peruvian guano.
Two thousand pounds rape cake.

Plot 6. Two thousand pounds rape cake.
Plot 7. Fourteen tons farmyard manure.
The results of six years of experiments follow: The greatest increase in yields was obtained with fertilizers richest in ammonia. The ammonia salts, the guano and rape cake gave the largest increase, which was about four or five bushels increase of dressed corn. In Plot 2, where only the mineral manures were used, the increase was least, while in Plots 3 and 5 it was greater, and in 4 greatest. It seems that the mineral manures needed the effect of the ammonia salts in order to help them become available. There was in every case a substantial increase where fertilizers were used over the niots that remained unmanured.

was in every case a substantial increase where fertilizers were used over the plots that remained animanured.

The great object in giving the above information is to bring to the attention of farmers and business men that the question of fertilizers for the average farm crops is a subject as old as any farm of agricultural education, and Rothamsied did much fundamental work on it. In no case was it found that admonia salts and other mineral manures, when applied together, were not valuable. Farmyard manure was somewhat valuable by itself, but far more so when ammonia salts were applied with it.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP, LOADED (peranza, a 7-000-ton vessel flying the

by a Russian warship of the steamship Esperanza off Kali Akra, in the the Russians. Black Sea, off the Rumania coast at Bucharest on Sunday. The Est with cargoes of food.

WITH FOOD SENT TO BOTTOM. German flag, is said to have been London, March 22 .- The sinking loaded with food stuffs for Constantinople. The crew was captured by

The dispatch also reports the sinkis reported in a Reuter dispatch filed ing of a score of small sailing ships

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hapter 2—The Indian Gives His Secret and Goes Back to the Forest.

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and I keep boarders.

Very truly yours,

MRS. ANNIE BAUGHMAN,
657 Newell St. Barberton, Ohio.

Personally appeared before me this 19th day of December 1914, Mrs. An-nie Baughman, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in

fact. W. A. Norton, Notary Public.

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